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with brown. Streak of dull brown from the eye, being two scales wide here, reaching to the nape and widening to the width of the side of head. Large spot on nape between streaks on side of head. Spots on top of body larger and joined somewhat, giving the appearance of streaks. On sides, spots small and separate, reaching to gastrosteges.

Ires elliptical. Head flattened on top. Scales on top of head normal. Post-oculars two, temporals one followed by two, eight superior labials and nine inferior labials. Genials in two pairs, posterior longer than anterior. Anal plate divided. Scales on body in 21 rows Gastrosteges 160. Urosteges 48 pairs. Length of body to anus 160 mm. Length of tail 29 mm.

References.

1. C. H. Richardson—Reptiles of Northwestern Nevada and Adjacent Territory. Paper from U. S. Nat. Museum, Vol. 48: 403-435.
2. G. H. Bentley—COPEIA, Sept. 15, 1918, p. 83.

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A NOTE ON *XANTUSIA RIVERSIANA*.

It has been supposed that the four species of *Xantusia* are exclusively nocturnal. So far as has been known they all hunt for their food either after nightfall or very late in the evening. I once saw a specimen of *Xantusia vigilis* exposed to the light as it lay hidden in a crack in a yucca stem and I have found *Xantusia henshawii* coming out into the cracks between boulders just before dark. So far as I know these were the only known instances of diurnal activity on the part of any species of this genus.

On March 28, 1918, I spent a few hours on San Nicolas Island. The weather was clear and the sun

shining brightly. A number of *Xantusias* were observed running actively about in the sunshine, evidently hunting food about the bases of low bushes. Mr. Slevin also observed them in another part of the island which he visited. They were nowhere common, but appeared quite as active as a *Uta* would have been under similar conditions. On San Clemente Island a day or two before we had found them only under stones, and were therefore much surprised by their activity in the sunlight on San Nicolas.

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